

# THE JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1844.

## The Day of Election.

We don't know that we have yet said anything about the policy and practicability of altering the period at which our State Elections are now held. We are glad to see that the Governor has called the attention of the Legislature to this subject in his Message. For our own part, we think it is a matter of very deep and general importance to all classes of our citizens; and we think that it is high time that some action should be taken on the subject. As the Governor very justly observes, it is highly desirable that the candidates for popular favor should have an opportunity of visiting and communicating freely with those whose suffrages they are seeking. It is but right that the people should know the opinions and principles of those into whose hands they are about to confide the making of the laws by which they are to be governed. As the thing now stands, they (the candidates) are compelled to canvass, alias stump the County or State, as the case may be. In one of the hottest, if not the very hottest and most unhealthy month in the year. Those who have gone through the operation can best tell what a dreadful task it is, and what a risk they run in performing it. To ride day after day, for three or four weeks at a time, 15 or 20 miles beneath the scorching and almost vertical sun of our high Southern latitude, and then to make a speech of two or three hours long in the open air, with the mercury standing about 90, is a task which few constitutions can stand without serious injury. Indeed the awful mortality which has taken place amongst the candidates for, and the members elect to the Legislature, ought, we think, of itself, to be a sufficient inducement for those to act who have it in their power, and prevent the recurrence of a similar fatal catastrophe. The death of the gallant and lamented Hoke will long cause candidates for the first office in the State to shudder when they think of embarking on a canvass which carried to the grave, a man in the very prime of life, blest, too, as he often observed himself, with an iron constitution. But we think it is unnecessary for us to urge this any further. Every member of the Assembly must, we think, be more fully conversant with the matter than ourselves. To those from the Eastern counties however, it is a question of still graver importance than to those who come from the comparatively healthy region of the West. There seems to be a difference of opinion amongst those who advocate the alteration, about the most appropriate time. We think that the first Thursday in June would be about the most suitable day which could be pitched upon. The two dates, generally speaking, are the two most delightful in the year. Then the candidates could make their visits without being hourly in fear of their lives. We do hope the Legislature will take this subject into its serious consideration.

## The Spirit of the Federal Press.

Had we space, or were we disposed, we might quote from some—some did we say—from almost all of the Federal papers which have been issued since Mr. Clay's defeat, articles that would have disgraced the columns of the vilest and most abandoned sheet, that emanated from the Jacobin Clubs of Paris during the reign of terror. In one portion of the Union, they threaten a dissolution of our glorious confederacy. In another, they tell the people of Europe—the monarchists of the old world, that the brilliant and glorious career of our transatlantic Republic, has drawn to its close—that the people of this country have ceased, as in times of yore, to be capable of choosing their own rulers. This and worse than all this, has poured in an inflammatory and pestiferous torrent from the Federal presses during the last two or three weeks. And why? Simply and solely because the people, emphatically the people, of this great country, had the independence and the intelligence to think and act for themselves. Because they would not, like the truculent serfs of Europe, receive and abide by the arrogant and dictatorial behests of the would-be-aristocracy—the moneyed and the monopolizing lordlings of the New World. This is what sets the organs of the Federal party in such a rage. They had fondly hoped and dreamed that their flagitious and ephemeral success in '40—a success brought about by a system of fraudulent misrepresentations, at the recollection of which the honest and thinking portion of the Whig party at the present moment, cannot but feel mortified and ashamed—a success too, which the Richmond Whig, (a leading Federal paper), has the unguarded candor to say, could not be considered as a Whig triumph—we say, they had fondly and falsely dreamed that that mongrel success had so far subjugated the hitherto indomitable spirit of Democracy that just, (the Federalists), might dictate just such terms and measures to it as they pleased. In this, thank Heaven, they have been mistaken—thanks to the recuperative energy of our free institutions—thanks to the "sober second thought" of the people, which we now feel every confidence will ever bring them back to the path of duty, the vaunting ambition of the "dictator"—the high blown hopes of Federalism have been forever scattered to the winds.

The great issues pending between the two parties for the last forty years and upwards, have been fairly put to the people;

they have had them argued in the most able manner, and now that after mature deliberation, they have returned their verdict, we think it would be obeying the dictates, as well of patriotism as of common sense, if the vanquished Federalists—the minority party—were to submit to that verdict with a good grace—as good Republicans, and as lovers of our free institutions. But no. We would as soon expect the Leopard to change his spots as that the Federal leaders would demean themselves as becomes the citizens of a free Republic. Well, let them rant and rave as much as they please; thank Providence, they may shew their teeth, but the power to bite they have not.

## The Authority.

When Mr. Pearsall authorizes the "Journal" to say that our statement concerning his conduct at Kenansville was incorrect, then will be the time for us to go further into the matter. We know of no reason why we should enter into a discussion respecting it with the "Journal," which paper surmises, and suspects, and imagines, and thence infers that this is so, and that that is not so.

The above is from the "Chronicle" of the 27th ult., and is in reply to our article of the 22d, headed "James Pearsall." The reason why we passed it by last week was, that we had the assurance that Mr. Pearsall himself would notice the "Chronicle's" attack upon his character at an early day. In this we were not mistaken. Below will be found a letter from Mr. Pearsall, which gives to "OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT" the lie direct. We might, we suppose, be content with spreading this letter before our readers unaccompanied by any comments of ours; but we think that, as the conductor of an independent journal, we are called upon whenever we see the press, the object of which should ever be to enlighten and elevate the public mind, degraded into an engine for the attack and vilification of private character, to hold up such conduct to the eye of the community, that it may see what reliance is to be placed upon, and what amount of respect ought to be awarded to such prints as the Federal sheet which is published in this place. First that sheet made the attack upon an "influential Democrat," then upon Mr. Pearsall, in person. When we defended Mr. Pearsall, and pronounced the charge made upon him unfounded, the "Chronicle" says, when that gentleman "authorizes" the "Journal" to say that its statement was incorrect, then will be the time for it to go further into the matter. Well, Mr. Pearsall does now, in his own person say, that the charge is founded on falsehood. The issue is now between Mr. Pearsall and the "Chronicle." We think that such attempts to injure private worth as the one in question, should be frowned down by the honest following is a specimen of the "Chronicle's" style:

To the Editor of the Wilmington Journal.

Sir: With perfect astonishment, I saw some numbers of your paper on yesterday, with an extract published in the Wilmington Chronicle, headed—"Outrageous Conduct." I had seen said extract in a previous number, but knowing that I was innocent of said remarks, and not knowing they were designed for me, did not notice it; but seeing my name in the Chronicle of the 20th inst., I think it high time to make some reply in vindication of my character, and must here say that I did not believe there was a man in Duplin who had the hardihood to say that I made use of such language, as quoted in the Chronicle, on the day of Election. If there is such a man detailing such language as coming from me, I do pronounce it a base slander on my character, and founded on prejudice, revenge, and falsehood, & not worthy the confidence of good men. Mr. Editor, I feel thankful that there are men who know me apart from the Chronicle's informant. As you have been good enough to vindicate my conduct, and no doubt are desirous to know the whole truth, I will give, as near as possible, my conduct and remarks on that day: I arrived in Kenansville before the polls were opened; I was soon informed that the Modern Whigs had two tickets, one of which was headed—"True Republican Ticket." I asked if I could see one, the reply of my informant was no, but he would try to get one. I remarked that it was evidently designed to deceive; but thought it would not be made public. I did not see one during the time of voting, and remarked to some friend that the Whigs were ashamed of their Ticket. At this time the voting was nearly over. I went to dinner, and when I returned the Inspectors were counting out the votes. The Deputy Sheriff, in calling out the votes, said Polk or Clay, as it might be. After some time he, and behold! out came a True Republican Ticket, and was read accordingly. For the first time I saw the monster in the hands of the Deputy Sheriff. Not knowing there was an Elector's name on it, I said it ought not to count, and observed to the Inspectors, that if I were in their places I would not count it, but finally advised them to set it down as it was, stating that Clay was no Republican, and said as a proof of it, that Massachusetts, that acknowledged Federal State, would go for him. I heard several respond, it should not count; at which remark, a considerable confusion arose. I did hear a man say, that he voted that ticket was a d—d scoundrel, and that he would spill his blood before it should count. At which remark, I said he might be a clever fellow, for I did believe there was an honest difference of opinion; but added that Clay never was or would be a Republican, (but upon reflection, I think there was a time, before he was said to have received a loan from the Bank, that he was called a Republican.) Here I was inconsistent, and to say what he would be, after so many changes in sentiment, was also an unguarded expression, for

who can say, after his defeat, he may not change or be purchased for a few Coon-skins. The clamor ceased, and it was announced that nearly all the votes were counted out. I did not then ascertain, nor do I now know, what disposition was made of the vote. I left, being unwell, before the polls were closed.

Mr. Editor, for these expressions of my sentiments, the Editor of the Chronicle thinks proper to traduce in his public newspaper, my name; but I view this conduct in the same light that I do the abuse of his old friend John Tyler, and all others who presume to differ in opinion with him. I do not know who the informant of the Chronicle is, or I would give him a passing notice. Mr. Editor, I am Coon-bitten, but all "bites" are not deadly. The Editor and his tale-teller may wish to hold up my name to public scorn, but they cannot injure nor proscribe me.

Yours, respectfully, &c.,  
JAS. PEARSALL.

Duplin Co., Nov. 29th, 1844.

## Curious.

"The present tariff will raise an amount amply sufficient to meet all the exigencies of the General Government, economically administered; and we now have some assurance that the Tariff will continue uninterrupted, and the protective policy become firmly established. Indeed, so thoroughly convinced have the people become, that the doctrine of Free Trade, whatever it may be in theory, is in practice a mere humbug that in the late canvass for the Presidency, no candidate appeared advocating the doctrine—both the rival candidates advocating the principle of protection."

The above we extract from the "Message" delivered by Gov. Morehead, a few days ago, to the Legislature. We had no doubt that the coons would become mad—yes down-right crazy, when their idol, "the Great Embodiment," would be laid on the shelf by the American people. We had no idea, however, that the madness would ascend to such high places as that of Governorial Chairs, or be exhibited on such a grave and dignified occasion as that of delivering a Message to the assembled representatives of a sovereign State. We were sadly mistaken, however: "And we now have some assurance," says his Excellency, "that the Tariff will continue uninterrupted, and the protective policy become firmly established." "He now have the assurance." What on earth could his Excellency mean by this expression? or, what could tempt him to lug into such a conspicuous place, as that of his biennial Message? What can he mean by saying that "now" there is an assurance that the protective policy will become firmly established?" when every one knows that in the election of Mr. Polk, and the defeat of Mr. Clay, the people of this country have registered their solemn verdict against the "Whigs" were run as "Naked men," says his Excellency. "True, neither Mr. Polk nor the Democratic party go for free trade and direct taxation. But Mr. Polk and the whole Democracy of the country have openly declared their hostility to the protective policy as exemplified in the Act of '42. Both the candidates (Clay and Polk) advocated the principle of protection," says the Governor, in this precious Message of his. This we deny; and now, we challenge any man, the said Governor not excepted, to shew us the when and the where, Mr. Polk ever advocated the principle of protection.

The Governor, of course, means protection for protection's sake. This Mr. Polk does not now, nor never did advocate. But the Whig party, from the meanest little penny-a-liner, up to the most distinguished of its "decency," has become perfectly reckless. In no other way can we account for the foolish, unjust, and unwarranted expressions which we have just quoted from the Governor's Message.

## Death of Mr. Foreman, of Pitt.

In another part of our paper, our readers will see that the Hon. John L. Foreman, Senator from Pitt county, died at Raleigh, on Monday night, the 25th ult. From a private letter from Raleigh, we take the liberty of making the following extract:

RALEIGH, NOV. 27.

I have not much news of interest to communicate, except the death of Mr. Foreman, the Senator from Pitt. He died on Monday night last, after a protracted and painful illness. His case has presented one of the most extraordinary scenes of Federal ambition and thirst for power, I ever knew. Mr. Foreman's health has been very critical for weeks, and though such was the fact, his Federal friends, for the purpose of holding the balance of power in the Senate, would not suffer him to remain at home, but dragged him up here, and had him hauled to the House every day in his carriage, would take him out and assist him to his seat, and there require him to sit every day as long as the Senate sat, to save his vote; when it was apparent to all he was very ill and sinking. He held out till the Speaker was elected, and then gave way, lingered till Monday night, and died. The Federalists have played a dastardly game this Legislature, but their ambitious designs have been entirely defeated.

We agree with our correspondent. Perhaps there is not in the records of the whole Union—certainly not in North Carolina—an instance where party madness, and party infatuation has been carried so far, or where it has led to such fatal consequences. Mr. Foreman, we had the honor of knowing, and we will say for him, that as a man, he was an honorable and a clever fellow. For a considerable time past he had been sick, "nigh unto death," when he reached Raleigh, we learn that he was almost in a dying condition. But still his Federal brethren who were in a minority of one in the Senate, dragged him to the chamber of that body, day after day, and there compelled him to stay during the whole of its session, solely lest the Democrats, who, (being in the majority by one,) had a perfect right to elect their

Speaker, should do so. The consequence was, that the moment the excitement passed away, he died—yes, and there is not a doubt but that he died a victim of the reckless ambition of Federalism. From our heart we sympathize with his bereaved friends. We do hope this fatal occurrence may be long remembered and held up as a warning to headstrong and factious politicians.

## THE POPULAR MAJORITY.

We had thought that the Federal party had exhausted its whole stock of falsehoods and misrepresentations, during the political contest which has just drawn to a close, and that for a while, at least, its leaders would lay aside such low, mean, and unworthy weapons. We had thought that they would do so from sheer exhaustion, if from no other cause. But no! true to their old vocation, they have become since their defeat, even more unscrupulous than before. As an instance. The Federal press has been asserting that Mr. Clay had a majority of the popular votes, and that if the voice of the people could have made the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Clay would have been the man. Now we would tell our readers that this is a bare-faced misrepresentation. Mr. Clay has not received a majority of the popular vote. On the other hand, Mr. Polk has received a large majority. And had not a single foreigner, who has been naturalized during the last twelve months, voted for Mr. Polk, still he would have gotten a decided majority of the votes of native born citizens. We had intended to compile a table, shewing such to be the case, but instead, we will copy the following extract from an article in the Globe. Our readers will see that the first paragraph is a quotation from the National Intelligencer.

"With the vote of Tennessee, the vote of New York would have placed Henry Clay in the Presidency—a station which he was so fitted to fill, which he so well earned by a life of devotion and pre-eminent service, and for which he has received a large majority of the votes of his countrymen. How burning is the shame, and how deep the disgrace, that the will of this majority should have been rendered abortive, and the fondest hopes of this great nation crushed, by means openly and undeniably fraudulent, and yet without remedy!"

We make out a summary of the popular vote in several States, which is so nearly exact, as to render apparent to every mind the gross and wilful falsehood of the Intelligencer's assertion.

Full returns have been received from about one-half the States, and partial returns from all the others except Arkansas. The late election for Governor and a member of Congress, enables us to make a close estimate for Arkansas.

In South Carolina, the Legislature elects the electors to the Legislature in South Carolina; and the returns for members of the Legislature show, we believe, a Democratic majority of about 40,000. But as it is probable the Whigs did not exert themselves in that State, we have estimated the Democratic majority in it at 25,000.

	Polk.	Clay.
Maine	13,400	
New Hampshire	9,230	
Massachusetts		14,500
Vermont		8,500
Rhode Island		2,475
Connecticut		3,300
New York	5,800	
Pennsylvania	6,382	
New Jersey		787
Delaware		220
Maryland		3,308
Virginia	6,500	
North Carolina		3,945
South Carolina	25,000	
Georgia	3,100	
Alabama	10,000	
Mississippi	7,000	
Louisiana	4,500	
Arkansas	12,000	
Missouri	11,000	
Illinois		9,500
Kentucky		
Indiana	2,300	
Ohio		6,500
Michigan	4,000	
Tennessee		
	118,812	53,190

Polk's majority over Clay in the U. States, 65,622.

The estimates of the votes of Illinois, Missouri and Alabama, are founded on the late elections for members of Congress and State officers. It is possible the result in all of them, on the Presidential poll, may show that we overestimate them four thousand votes. Make this large allowance, and Mr. Polk's popular majority over Mr. Clay will be SIXTY THOUSAND! But throwing these Democratic States out of the question altogether, the popular majority for the President elect is THIRTY THOUSAND; and yet the shameful sheet from which we have quoted, has the hardihood to spread abroad the news that Clay is defeated by the popular vote on the polls for him!! and party feeling is exasperated, and the nation insulted, by talking of a "deep disgrace" inflicted on the country by rendering "the will of this majority abortive."

We rejoice that by the decisive majority of fifty and sixty thousand suffrages, a man whose purity of life throws his competitor into midnight, has reached the Presidency without an effort on his part, and has extinguished forever the prospects of that man who has labored incessantly for a quarter of a century to instil every vice in the chief magistracy. If he had succeeded, the world might have exclaimed, "How burning the shame! how deep the disgrace!" But the people of the United States have vindicated their character for virtue and intelligence by their choice, and by the invincible integrity which they opposed to corruption, bribery, fraud, and every infamous practice that ever debased the elective franchise in any part of the earth.—Globe.

Horrible Death.—An elderly lady, by the name of Mrs. George, residing some three or four miles from this place, came to her death in a most horrible and frightful manner, on Monday night last. The old lady, being helpless, was put to bed at the usual hour. Sometime in the night, becoming cold, it is supposed she got up to warm, and, upon turning round, made a mistake and fell backwards on the fire; and, before the alarm was given, was burnt nearly to a crisp. Tho' not quite dead when taken from the fire, she expired in a few hours.—Richmond (Ky.) Courier.

COL. JAMES K. POLK, the President elect, was 50 years of age on the 2d Nov. ult.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have little to add under this head. The returns from some of the States have not yet come to hand, (we mean officially,) but enough has been received to make it certain, as we said in our last, that Mr. Polk has received 170 Electoral votes, and that "that same old coon"—Henry Clay, has only received 105 votes in the Electoral College.

## Tennessee.

From this State, at last, we have something like certain returns. Enough is now known, to warrant us in conceding her 13 Electoral votes to Mr. Clay. The National Intelligencer gives the official majority for Mr. Clay at 113, which shews that the contest in Tennessee was one of the closest which has ever taken place through the whole annals of our political history. The Whigs are endeavoring to make some political capital out of the fact that Mr. Polk has lost the vote of his adopted State. This is another evidence of how eagerly "drowning men will catch at straws."—Every body knows that Tennessee has been for years past a Whig State; that in 1843 the Federalists carried it by some 4,000 majority; that in 1840, Genl Harrison got a majority of 15,783, and now, forsooth, when Mr. Polk has reduced these majorities to a mere fraction, (113,) the Whig organs cry out—"Look at James K. Polk at home; see how the son of old Zeke Polk is appreciated in his own—his adopted State." Well now, the result in Tennessee, perhaps more than any other State in the Union, ought to be gratifying to Mr. Polk. His popularity and his principles have literally annihilated the previous Whig majorities. But how is it with Mr. Clay in his "adopted" State.—Genl Harrison's majority in Kentucky was 24,000. Has Mr. Clay's popularity maintained this majority? No.—The Federalists have lost about 15,000 in this State—the scene of Mr. Clay's early popularity and of his subsequent tergiversations too. So much for the relative popularity of the Federal and Democratic candidates in their own States. The Federalists can't institute a comparison between Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, that will not rebound to the advantage of the former.

## Independence.

We like to see independence in the press. It is a glorious and redeeming feature. In the "Chronicle" of Wednesday, there is a short but "sweet" little article, which evinces the "fearless independence" of that print, in a way not to be sneezed at. Judge Battle has been guilty (the Chronicle says) on good authority, of "fraudulent voting." Judge Battle is a leading Federalist. The "Chronicle," in a spirit of independence, which all creation should commend, says that he should be brought to "law" in the same way with Mr. Henry. Well, we like to see this. Fed. versus Fed. Go it, say we. But, by the way, we wonder if the "Chronicle" is not beginning to get a little tired of his attacks on private characters; at any rate, we should think his political friends are a little "weary" of "fraudulent voting."

## Clarendon Race Course.

By reference to another column of today's paper, our readers will perceive that the races over the "Clarendon Course" will commence on the 18th inst. We learn from those gentlemen who take an interest in the sports of the Turf, that a number of the first racing nags in the country are expected to be "on the ground" on that day, and they anticipate that the amusements of the week will be as spirited, if not more so, than on any previous occasion. We know little about these matters ourselves, but gather our information from those gentlemen who do, and who are well informed in matters of this kind. See advertisement.

## Military.

Wm. M. Harris, of this place, has been appointed by the Brigadier General, and commissioned by the Governor, as Assistant Surgeon to the third Brigade of the North Carolina Militia, vice R. F. Purnell, resigned.

William Ferrand, of Onslow county, has been commissioned as Lieutenant Colonel of the 24th Regiment of North Carolina Militia.

Postage reform.—The New York Tribune says—"We have authority in which we confide for stating, that Postmaster General Wickliffe will next week recommend to Congress a reduction of the Rates of Postage to five cents for all distances under five hundred miles, and ten cents for all greater distances. There can be no doubt that Congress will readily concur, though the Post Office Committee of the House, will interpose every obstacle in its power."

## Charleson Patriot.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The government has just received despatches of great moment from Mexico. Nothing definite had been done in relation to the Treaty, but it was expected that the modification made by the U. S. Senate would be assented to. The advices contained in the newspapers relative to the critical and confused condition of Mexican affairs, are fully confirmed. The government is in the most straitened circumstances, and a revolution is about to take place. A long period of bloodshed and anarchy seems to await that unhappy country. In the meantime, those of our citizens who are interested in claims upon Mexico for indemnity, will stand in need of all their patience. It follows, too, that, under such circumstances, the anticipation of a war upon Texas or the United States by Mexico, is of all conceivable events the least likely to happen.

## North Carolina Legislature.

We present below, in a condensed form, from the Raleigh papers, all that we deem at all interesting, or of value to our readers.

In the House of Commons, on the 20th Nov., the following standing committees were appointed.

On Education.—Messrs. Cherry, Harris, Shepard, Waters, Cunningham, Waddell, J. G. Dickson, Guthrie, C. L. Payne, Caldwell, Mills.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Bond, Collins, Murphy, Doak, F. H. Robinson, Grist, Jackson, Street, Golding, W. Dickson, Roane.

On Internal Improvement.—Messrs. Eringhouse, Moore, Regan, McLean, Kirk, Guyther, Washington, Brown, Puryear, Church, Fleming.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. D. A. Barnes, Martin, McIntyre, Faucette, Dunn, J. Barnes, Foy, Atkins, Taliaferro, Keener, Ellis.

On Claims.—Messrs. T. Wilson, Hawkins, McNair, Mebane, Phifer, Harrison, Brogden, Houghton, G. A. Miller, Reid, Clayton.

On Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Jones, Littlejohn, H. Robinson, Graves, White, Davenport, Adams, Locke, Seales, Lord, Fagg.

The Senate being unable to organize, owing to a tie, Genl Wilson, the Democratic candidate for Speaker, addressed the following letter to Mr. Edwards, which was read to the Senate by the Clerk, on the 21st.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, 1844.

Dear Sir: The present painful state of things in the Senate should exist no longer. The question is, what is to be done? and that question must be decided and should be decided at once. The Senate, when bill, is tied. Consequently, concession is necessary to the organization of the body and the despatch of business. But in the absence of one of the Whig Senators, the Democrats have a majority. The question is, should the Democrats, with an equal number when all the members are present, yield, when they have a majority, although that majority may be produced by the accidental absence of a Whig member? In all fairness I think not; for to carry out that principle, if, in the dispensation of Providence not only one but a dozen Whig Senators should be absent, yet the present Democratic majority must yield to a present Whig minority, because they may have a majority if all were present. Yet something must be done, and sacrifices submitted to rather than the public interest and welfare of the State should suffer. As I may be thought to have some personal feeling in the contest for Speaker, and lest the action of some of my friends may be embarrassed from personal considerations towards me, I have thought it right that I should express the desire which I feel that they should look alone to the interests of the State in the course which should govern them. Respectfully, your obt. servt.,

LOUIS D. WILSON.

Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

November 21.

The House met and adjourned without doing any business, the Senate being unorganized.

SENATE.

November 22.

The Senate organized to-day by electing Mr. Gaiter Speaker. The following are his remarks on taking his seat:

Gentlemen of the Senate:

I am happy, that we have been enabled to proceed thus far in the organization of the Senate. We have heretofore, presented a novel and painful state of disorganization, and have each occupied a position much to be regretted by every North Carolinian.

The representatives of a constancy, that are remarkable for their respect to the Constitution, Laws and love of order, driven by force of circumstances, to take respective positions in this body, that prevented the organization of the Senate. On any other manner, than by each of the respective political parties (in which we are now divided) conceding a part of that which was desirable to both.

It is gratifying to see, that we have met this morning, not as partisans, but as North Carolinians, who have resolved to rescue the character of our beloved State from the reproach that might have been cast upon it, by remaining longer in the situation in which we have been placed, since Monday.

The only matter of regret is, that the honor of presiding over this distinguished body, has been cast upon myself. To me it is a source of embarrassment and sincere regret. It is a position I did not seek or aspire to, but as it has been the pleasure of the Senate to impose this responsibility upon me, in order to harmonize conflicting interests I feel bound to accept, and shall endeavor to discharge the duties of your presiding officer, with the strictest impartiality and with no other view than to advance the interest of the State.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to return to you my most profound acknowledgments, for the honor conferred, and to invoke the aid of each and all without distinction of parties, in the discharge of the various duties of the chair.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House met and adjourned without doing any business.

SENATE.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

The Senate met and proceeded to business, and balloted for Engraving Clerk, and upon the 2d balloting Mr. Waddell was declared duly elected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees:

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Moore, Poin-dexter, R. T. Paine, Mills, Washington, Lord, Shepard, Graves, and Bridgers.

On Private Bills.—Messrs. D. A. Barnes, Sharpe, Gaiting, Whitehurst, Edwards, Wilder, Leathers, Donith, Waters, Beaman, Calloway, Lemmonds, Thrash, and Hamrick.

On Finance.—Messrs. Mills, Cherry, Poin-dexter, Mebane, Houghton, Atkins, Ellis, and Jones.

On the Library.—Messrs. Guthrie, Ellis, and R. P. Williamson.

Mr. Waddell presented the following resolution: Resolved, That John McNeill, Esq., one of the sitting members from the county of Robeson has not the necessary qualifications required by the Constitution of this State to entitle him to a seat on this floor. Be it therefore Resolved, That his seat be and the same is hereby vacated.

The said resolution was, on motion of Mr. Waddell, referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. R. T. Paine introduced a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to inquire if any and what amendments are necessary to the Act concerning wrecks and wrecked property; said committee to report by bill or otherwise. Read and adopted.

SENATE.

November 25.

Mr. Lindsay, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, reported that Maurice Q. Waddell was duly elected Engraving Clerk. After the transaction of other business.

The Speaker announced the following standing Committees, to wit: